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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOS-78 BAE AUGUST 1943

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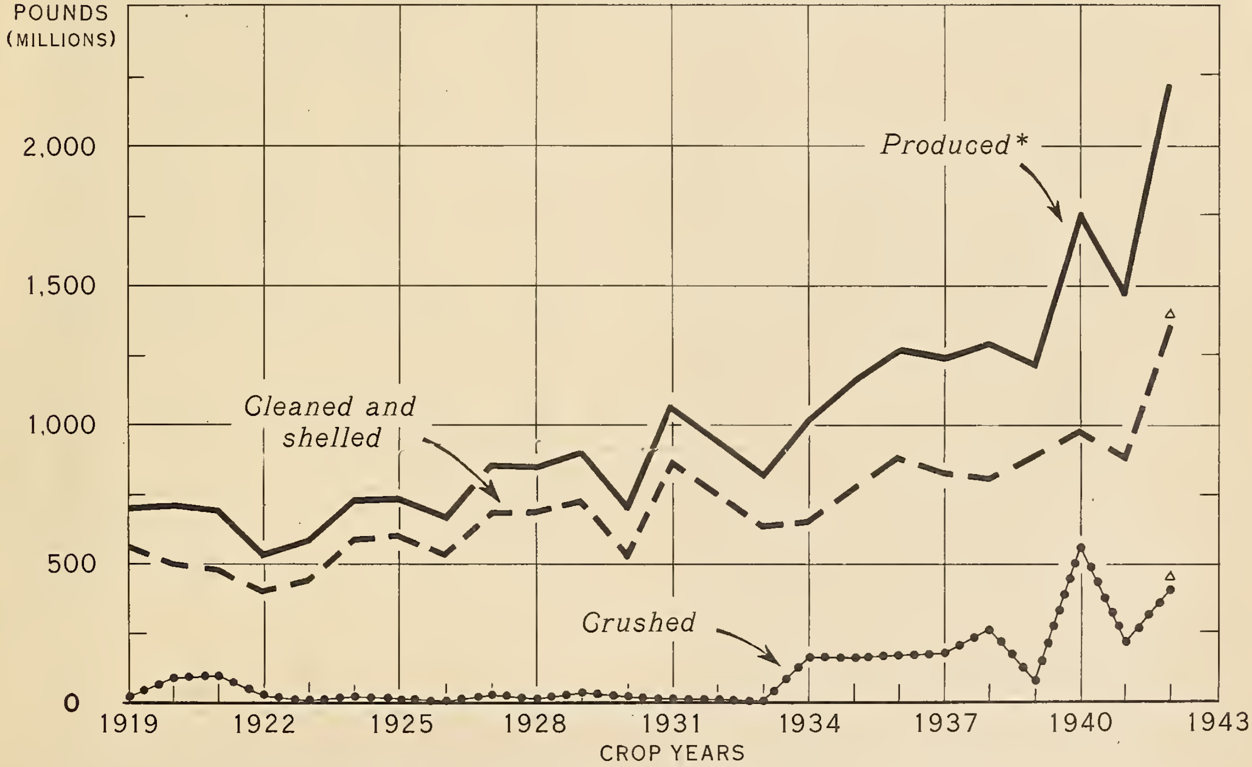
UTILIZATION OF PEANUTS, 1919-43

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSITION OF FARMERS' STOCK PEANUTS, UNITED STATES, 1919-42



* INCLUDES PEANUTS USED FOR SEED AND OTHER FARM AND LOCAL USES
△ PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43207 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

With an unprecedented demand in 1942-43 for cleaned and shelled peanuts from peanut-butter manufacturers, confectioners, and other users, about 1,350 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts were cleaned and shelled compared with 980 million pounds in 1940-41, the previous peak year. Crushings of farmers' stock peanuts amounted to more than 400 million pounds. However, this was smaller than the record crush of 560 million pounds two years earlier. The 1942 crop of peanuts was unusually large, but probably will be exceeded in 1943. Crushings in 1943-44 also are likely to be increased.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, July 1941 and 1942, May-July 1943

PRICES

Item	July		1943		
	1941	1942	May	June	July
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	1/34.3	1/37.6	46.8	42.7	41.8
Butter, 92-score, New York	1/34.8	1/38.2	47.5	43.4	42.5
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	15.7	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	14.8	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	9.5	11.9	12.8	12.8	12.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	10.2	12.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	10.9	14.5	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, No. 1, barrels, New York	11.8	13.2	13.8	13.6	13.8
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	8.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	11.9	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	15.1	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	10.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	11.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	11.1	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, dom., refined bbl., N. Y.	---	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	9.8	11.2	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	13.2	14.6	15.0	15.0	15.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	9.2	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	3/10.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/	---	4/12.8	4/12.8	4/12.8	4/12.8
Olive oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	72.7	61.6	71.5	71.5	71.5
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	52.3	56.7	55.3	55.3	55.3
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	17.0	19.5	19.0	---	---
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	9.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Rape oil, refined, denatured, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y.	4/15.2	4/15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	---	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	7.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	7.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	7.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	10.5	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.3
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	10.4	12.6	14.9	14.5	14.4
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	5/11.4	5/13.3	15.5	15.3	15.3
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	20.0	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	20.6	25.1	25.0	25.0	25.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	32.2	39.6	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	11.5	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	11.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.7	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	35.8	36.4	36.5	36.5	36.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	10.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	116	133	152	144	142
Eight domestic fats and oils	82	94	108	102	101
All fats and oils (27 items)	90	101	114	109	108
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	79	89	105	98	96
Marine animal oils	115	127	132	132	132
Vegetable oils, domestic	109	129	133	132	132
Vegetable oils, foreign	139	148	157	157	157
Grouped by use:					
Butter	78	86	105	96	93
Butter, seasonally adjusted	84	92	114	6/104	101
Lard	78	97	105	105	105
Other food fats	124	136	139	139	139
All food fats	86	96	111	104	103
Soap fats	108	120	120	120	120
Drying oils	112	136	152	150	150
Miscellaneous oils	102	116	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	109	126	133	132	132

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects open market sales only. Current figures refer to all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Tanks, N. Y. 4/ Quoted in drums. 5/ Converted to present basis of quotation. 6/ Revised.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

August 1 indications point to a 1943 crop of nearly 3 billion pounds of peanuts picked and threshed compared with about 2.2 billion pounds in 1942. Excellent yields per acre are expected in the Southeastern and Virginia-Carolina areas. Production of cottonseed in 1943 may be only slightly less than in 1942, as a smaller acreage in cotton is largely offset by an indicated record yield per acre. The harvest of soybeans for beans may not be greatly different from a year earlier. Production of flaxseed is now forecast at 54.3 million bushels, nearly 14 million bushels above the 1942 figure. If these expectations are fulfilled and if utilization of the crops for purposes other than crushing does not increase materially over that of the crop year 1942-43, the output of oil from peanuts, cottonseed, soybeans, and flaxseed harvested in 1943 may surpass by 10 percent the 3,450 million pounds produced in the crop year 1942-43.

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials, including farm butter and inspected lard, in the first 6 months of 1943 totaled about 5,280 million pounds compared with 4,760 million pounds a year earlier, a gain of 11 percent. Outstanding changes were a decrease of 107 million pounds in the production of inedible tallow and greases and increases of 345 and 149 million pounds, respectively, in the output of soybean oil and lard. Total production of fats and oils from domestic materials in 1943 may be nearly 11 billion pounds compared with 9.9 billion pounds in 1942.

Important features of the 1943-44 oilseed crushing program were announced by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration in late July and early August. Support prices for cottonseed will be $55 and

$56 per ton for basis-grade seed f.o.b. gin, $6 per ton higher than in 1942-43. Commodity Credit Corporation stands ready to buy on request, at or near ceiling prices, any cottonseed oil, meal, or linters produced by mills paying support prices for cottonseed. Detailed schedules of support prices for farmers' stock peanuts were announced. Cleaners and shellers will be charged ceiling prices that are higher than the support prices paid to farmers, but crushers will be charged prices lower than the support prices. Maximum prices for oilmeals were advanced on July 31. Increased prices for meal, together with higher prices for linseed oil than prevailed a year ago, will about compensate crushers for higher prices of oilseeds in 1943-44 than a year earlier.

— August 17, 1943

OUTLOOK

Increased Oilseed Crop in 1943

With August 1 indications pointing to high yields of cottonseed, peanuts, and flaxseed per acre in 1943, the total output of the four major oilseeds, including soybeans, appears likely to be substantially greater in 1943 than a year earlier. If the harvest fulfills present indications and if the use of oilseeds for feed and other non-crushing uses does not increase materially in the crop year 1943-44, the total output of oil from cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and linseed harvested in 1943 may be 10 percent greater than the 3,450 million pounds produced in the crop year 1942-43.

Production of peanuts picked and threshed in 1943 is forecast at 2,986 million pounds, 35 percent more than a year earlier. With unusually favorable growing conditions in the Southeastern and Virginia-Carolina sections this season, the indicated United States average yield in 1943 is 713 pounds per acre, over 10 percent higher than in 1942. On the basis of growers' intentions August 1, nearly 4.2 million acres will be picked and threshed this fall, 22 percent more than a year ago but 24 percent under the 1943 goal of 5.5 million acres.

A yield of 279 pounds of cotton per acre in 1943 is indicated by August 1 reports. This is somewhat higher than the 1942 record yield and is equivalent to 519 pounds of cottonseed per acre. With the acreage for harvest estimated to be about 5 percent smaller than last year, a cotton crop only 2 percent smaller than last year is indicated. This would produce about 5,575,000 tons of cottonseed, 75 to 80 percent of which would be crushed.

The indicated 1943 production of flaxseed is 54.3 million bushels, 1.3 million more than forecast in July and 13.7 million bushels more than were produced in 1942. The indicated yield of 9.3 bushels per harvested acre is 2 bushels above the 10-year average and has been exceeded only in 3 years since 1918.

The 1943 crop of soybeans is indicated at 200,328,000 bushels. Condition of the crop on August 1 was reported to be somewhat poorer than a year earlier, and the indicated yield is 17.4 bushels per acre, 2 bushels less than in 1942.

Production of Fats and Oils from Domestic Materials Materially Greater than a Year Earlier

Estimated production of fats and oils from domestic materials, including farm butter and uninspected lard, in the first 6 months of 1943 totaled approximately 5,280 million pounds, 517 million pounds more than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The **greatest** increases in individual items were 345 and 149 million pounds in soybean oil and lard, respectively. Other substantial increases were 47 million pounds in peanut oil, 29 million pounds in linseed oil from domestic flaxseed, and 27 million pounds in butter. Output of inedible tallow and greases declined 107 million pounds.

Several factors indicate a continuation during the remainder of 1943 of the increased rate of production of the first half of the year. Total soybean stocks of 45 million bushels on July 1, including 31 million bushels off farms, assure that crushings in the third quarter of the year will continue at a rate well above a year ago, when 19 million bushels were crushed. In the fourth quarter, new crushing capacity in the Central States and some converted facilities in other areas will permit a higher rate of crushing than in 1942. Peanut and flaxseed crushings probably will be greater than a year earlier as a result of indicated larger crops. Hog slaughter undoubtedly will be greater in the latter half of 1943 than a year earlier. The number of hogs slaughtered in federally inspected plants in July was nearly 40 percent greater than a year earlier, reflecting a late peak in 1942-43 hog slaughter. With the fall pig crop of 1942 and the spring crop of 1943 materially greater than a year earlier, slaughter in August-December 1943 may be about 25 percent greater than in the corresponding months of 1942. Finally, the number of cattle on farms is greater than ever before and the feed outlook is less favorable than a year ago; consequently, the decline in inedible tallow production may be halted during the latter half of 1943.

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- Loss of Far Eastern imports in 1942 transformed the United States fats and oil situation from abundance to scarcity. Even the 10 percent increased domestic production during the 1942 crop year did not meet the sharply mounting fats and oils requirements stimulated by war needs and rising incomes. In September 1942 an order was issued limiting civilian manufacturing uses of fats and oils to conserve supplies, and in March 1943 direct consumer rationing of food fats and oils began. Price ceilings on fats and oils, instituted in December 1941, were revised upward on several occasions during 1942. In recent months prices of all fats and oils have been at ceiling levels.

Civilian Butter Supplies Scarce in Relation to Demand

Butter supplies were inadequate in July and early August to meet demand under rationing, but supplies of other fats and oils continued plentiful in retail stores. Difficulty has been experienced in moving increased quantities of margarine into consumption to compensate in part for the shortage of butter. In early July the rationing point value for margarine was lowered from 5 to 4, and on August 1 the point value for butter was raised from 8 to 10.

Cold-storage stocks of lard on August 1, totaling 239 million pounds, were about 141 million pounds larger than a year earlier. However, Government holdings, mainly for lend-lease, accounted for most of the increase. Disappearance of lard for civilian consumption was 15 percent smaller in April-June (the first quarter of rationing) than in January-March. Factory disappearance of shortening for civilian use was 5 percent less in April-June than in January-March, and was 10 percent under the April-June average for 1940 and 1941.

Production of Fats and Oils Increased in June; Stocks Position Tight

Factory production of primary fats and oils in June amounted to 811 million pounds compared with 786 million pounds in May. Seasonal increases in output of butter and fish oils were partly responsible for this increase. But a contra-seasonal increase in lard production, reflecting an unusually large slaughter of hogs in June, and an increase in flaxseed crushings were also important factors. Production of cottonseed oil was down seasonally. Soybean oil output also declined somewhat. As a result of corn-grinders' difficulties in securing corn, production of corn oil in June decreased about 3 million pounds from the recent rate of 20 to 21 million pounds a month.

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils on June 30, including stocks held by the Government, totaled 1,978 million pounds, crude basis. This was about 14 million pounds less than a month earlier and 88 million pounds less than a year earlier. Stocks of butter in cold-storage warehouses on June 30 were 75 million pounds greater than a month earlier, and stocks of lard and rendered pork fat were 55 million pounds greater. Decreases occurred in nearly all other items. The largest declines were 53 million pounds in cottonseed oil and 37 million pounds in linseed oil. Stocks of inedible tallow and greases continued to decline, reaching the low figure of 191 million pounds.

With a substantial part of the stocks of fats and oils held by Government agencies, supplies available to manufacturers and dealers are smaller than the total stocks suggest. On June 30, Government holdings of lard, rendered pork fat, and butter alone amounted to 219 million pounds, about 58 percent of total cold-storage stocks of these items and over 11 percent of total stocks of all primary fats and oils. Government holdings also included coconut oil, palm oil, linseed oil, fish oil, and small quantities of a number of technical oils.

Government Purchases of Fats and Oils at High Level in July

Purchases of fats, oils, and soap by the Food Distribution Administration in the 4 weeks ended July 31 totaled 263 million pounds in terms of fat content. This total was somewhat smaller than in June but substantially greater than in any other earlier month. The principal items were 122 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat and 115 million pounds of vegetable oils, chiefly edible linseed oil. The total also included 14 million pounds of crude fish oil and 12 million pounds of butter.

A total of 399 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat was purchased in May, June, and July. As hog marketings decline seasonally this summer the rate of purchases will be decreased. The War Food Administration recently suspended the lard reservation order, as the quantity of lard offered under the order in preceding weeks had exceeded Government requirements.

Table 2.- Purchases of fats and oils by the Food Distribution Administration, 1941-43

Item	1941	1942	1943		
			June	July 1/	Jan.-July 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	3/	34	6	12	40
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	147	122	581
Other animal fats and oils 4/	2	30	6	14	43
Vegetable oils	---	175	103	115	432
Shortening	---	46	17	---	61
Margarine (fat content) 5/	1	77	22	3/	49
Soap (fat content) 5/	---	16	1	3/	19
Total fat equivalent	329	1,032	302	263	1,225

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.
1/ Four weeks ended July 31, 1943. 2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Includes fish-liver and fish oils. 5/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine, 55 percent for soap.

Prices of Fats and Oils Unchanged; Oilmeal Prices Advance

The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils declined 1 point in July to 108 percent of the 6-year (1924-29) average compared with 101 percent a year earlier. The decline in the index occurred because July was the first full month of lower butter prices under the roll-back effective in early June. Prices of fats and oils remained at ceiling levels in July. In early August, the price of prime steam lard in tierces at Chicago declined to a level slightly below the ceiling of 13.8 cents per pound but recovered within a few days. With the existing tightness in the total supply of fats and oils, demand for lard probably will continue strong enough to maintain prices at or near ceiling levels. Soapmakers have purchased substantial quantities of uninspected lard since the removal July 10 of the prohibition against use of lard in soap.

Maximum wholesale prices for oilmeals were advanced $2 to $17 per ton effective July 31. Quotations immediately advanced to the new ceilings. These higher prices for meal, together with the present higher prices for linseed oil than a year ago, will about compensate crushers for higher prices for oilseeds in 1943-44 than in 1942-43.

Correction

Estimates of apparent disappearance of fats and oils in pre-war Italy, by origin and use, were shown in table 4, page 13, in the July issue of The Fats and Oils Situation. Errors appeared in the last two lines of the table. A correct version is presented herewith. The corrections do not invalidate any of the statements in the text that accompanied the table last month.

Table 3.- Apparent disappearance of fats and oils in pre-war Italy, by origin and use

Item	Domestic origin	Foreign origin	Total	Disappearance by class of use: Food: Total	Food: Per capita	Other
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	111	1	112	112	2.6	---
Lard and pork fat	342	4	346	346	8.0	---
Other animal fats, including fish oil	21	29	50	4	0.1	46
Olive oil, including oil from press-cake residues	600	19	619	535	12.5	84
Other vegetable oils	35	355	390	158	3.7	232
Total	1,109	408	1,517	1,155	26.9	362

Based on official Italian sources, including foreign trade statistics, agricultural production statistics, the Industrial Census of 1937-40, and a study of food consumption in Italy.

RECENT GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Lard Reservation Order Suspended

Food Distribution Order 20, requiring federally inspected packers to offer 50 percent of their weekly lard production for Government purchase, was suspended for an indefinite period by the War Food Administration, effective August 1. This action was taken because the quantity of lard offered in recent weeks has exceeded requirements for lend-lease export and other Government needs. With hog marketings at a high level in May, June, and July, monthly production of lard under Federal inspection averaged 39 percent greater than in February, when the order was promulgated. Purchases of lard during the approaching period of seasonally light hog receipts will be reduced from recent high levels.

Reduced Percentage of Butter Production Required to be Set Aside

The War Food Administration recently lowered the percentage of creamery butter output required to be offered to Government agencies. Thirty percent is to be reserved for Government purchase in August, September, and October compared with 50 percent in May, June, and July, months of high production. The War Food Administration has announced that the percentage to be set aside will be varied in accordance with seasonal production, and a further reduction in this percentage is expected in the winter months. With this policy in effect, the quantity of butter available for civilian consumption will be approximately the same in each season of the year, in accordance with allocations under the rationing program.

Thirty Percent of Inedible Tallow and Grease Production Reserved for War Industries

Food Distribution Order 67, effective August 1, requires producers of inedible tallow and greases to reserve 30 percent of monthly output to fill orders from manufacturers who have specific authorization from the Director of Food Distribution to accept delivery of the quantities ordered. All users of more than 5,000 pounds of inedible tallow and greases per month, except soap makers, are required to obtain such authorization. The effect of this order is to give manufacturers who use inedible tallow and greases in the preparation of essential war products, principally lubricating greases, a prior claim over all other users on 30 percent of the inedible tallow and grease produced.

The order also limits users' inventories of inedible tallow and greases to a 45 days' supply, and inventories of producers and dealers to a 15 days' supply. Stearine derived from inedible tallow and greases is subject to the order, but garbage grease, wool grease, lard oil, neat's-foot oil and stock, stearic acid, and red oil are excluded.

Declining production of inedible tallow and greases and rising demand from soap makers in recent months have made it difficult for small but essential war industries to obtain needed supplies. Recently, substantial quantities of crude soybean oil have been made available to soap makers under Food Distribution Order 29, and substantial quantities of palm and coconut oils have been released from Government stocks. These additions to the supply of soap fats, together with the removal of restrictions on the use of lard and other edible domestic fats and oils for soap, are expected to permit the current rate of soap production to be maintained.

"Linseed Replacement Oil" Defined

Conservation Order M-332, which limits the use of linseed and fish oils in paint and paint oils, was reissued July 27 in amended form. The chief new provision of the order as amended is a prohibition against the delivery or sale of any material as "linseed replacement oil" unless it meets the requirements of Federal Specification TT-O-371. This specification requires that the finished oil be a homogeneous mixture of 65 to 70 percent of kettle-bodied (polymerized) linseed oil and raw or bodied linseed oil and 30 to 35 percent of a volatile thinner of one grade or type, with or without drier. The finished oil also must meet certain tests, including setting to touch in 4 hours or less and drying in 18 hours or less.

Maximum Prices Established for 1943-Crop Oilmeal; Remaining 1942-Crop Meal to be Sold to Government

Maximum prices to processors for peanut, soybean, and cottonseed meals produced from seed harvested in 1943 were established by the Office of Price Administration in Maximum Price Regulations 442, 443, and 444. These ceilings range from $10 to $15 per ton higher than those for 1942-crop meal. Maximum prices at dealer levels were raised correspondingly and apply to all peanut, soybean, and cottonseed meal regardless of crop year. Price ceilings for linseed meal were advanced $2 per ton, effective July 31, at both processor and dealer levels, in Revised Maximum Price Regulation 370.

Supplementing the action on price ceilings, Commodity Credit Corporation issued Order 5, also effective July 31, under which processors were required to reserve for sale to the Corporation all 1942-crop peanut, soybean, and cottonseed meal on hand July 31 or produced between July 31 and the end of the 1942-43 season. The Corporation will pay processors the old (1942-crop) ceiling prices for this meal and will sell it to dealers at the new ceilings. Purposes of the order are to discourage any tendency for processors or dealers to hold meal in anticipation of higher prices, to permit new ceiling prices to become effective immediately at dealer levels without creating excessive windfall profits, and to avoid the necessity of maintaining two prices for meal in trade channels.

Maximum Price Regulations 242 and 244 establish maximum prices, bulk, f.o.b. mill, of $12 per ton for ground or unground peanut hulls, $12 per ton for cottonseed hulls, and $16 per ton for cottonseed hull bran.

Support Prices Announced for 1943-Crop Cottonseed

The War Food Administration announced July 30 that prices for new-crop cottonseed would be supported at $55 per ton, basis-grade seed, f.o.b. shipping point, in Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, and at $56 per ton in all other States. These prices are $6 per ton higher than the support prices for the 1942 crop. No contracts will be negotiated between cottonseed crushing mills and Commodity Credit Corporation, as in 1942, but the Corporation stands ready to purchase cottonseed oil, meal, or linters at or near ceiling prices from mills that have paid support prices for seed. A mill purchasing cottonseed on a "flat" or "as is" basis will be eligible under this offer provided the average price paid for seed so purchased is at least as high as the average price that would have been paid on the basis of grade. The increased prices for meal will compensate mills in large part for the increased cost of seed.

An increase in the price of cottonseed to growers corresponding to the increase in the support price would result in an average price of $51 to $52 per ton for the 1943-44 season. However, the quality of the seed marketed in

1942-43 was below average as a result of unusually severe damage by insects and unfavorable weather in important producing sections.

Detailed Prices for New-Crop Peanuts Announced

The 1943-44 peanut milling program was initiated by Commodity Credit Corporation in early August with the mailing of contracts to shellers and crushers. Under Food Order 4, issued in June 1943, the Corporation is to be the sole purchaser of 1943-crop farmers' stock peanuts entering commercial channels. Approved millers and designated producer associations will act as agents of the Corporation in making purchases from farmers. Detailed lists of prices to be paid to farmers and to be paid by cleaners and shellers and by crushers were announced by the Corporation August 3. Prices vary according to type of peanut and percentage of sound, mature kernels. Prices paid by cleaners and shellers will be higher than those paid farmers for the same type and quality of peanuts, while prices paid by crushers will be lower. Some typical prices are as follows:

Spanish type merchantable farmers' stock peanuts, 70 percent sound, mature kernels:

Price paid to farmers	$140.00	per ton
Price paid by cleaners and shellers		
East of the Mississippi River	175.00	" "
West of the Mississippi River	171.00	" "
Price paid by crushers		
East of the Mississippi River	92.60	" "
West of the Mississippi River	92.70	" "

Runner type farmers' stock peanuts, 66 percent sound, mature kernels:

Price paid to farmers	$132.00	per ton
Price paid by cleaners and shellers	158.00	" "
Price paid by crushers	83.50	" "

Virginia type farmers' stock peanuts, 64 percent sound, mature kernels, with less than 30 percent extra large kernels:

Price paid to farmers	$138.00	per ton
Price paid by cleaners and shellers	165.30	" "
Price paid by crushers	76.50	" "

Adjustments Made in Maximum Prices for Flaxseed

Adjustments were made in maximum prices for flaxseed at country points and delivered by truck to terminal basing points in Amendment 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 397, effective July 31. Ceiling prices for flaxseed delivered by rail to terminal basing points remain unchanged, with the maximum price at Minneapolis $3.05 per bushel.

Maximum Wholesale Prices for Fats and Oils Codified

Revised Price Schedule 53, with its 39 amendments, was codified and reissued by the Office of Price Administration as Maximum Price Regulation 53, effective August 14. The regulation covers wholesale prices of all primary fats and oils, except butter and cocoa butter, and also of some finished fats, including lard ready for the final consumer, shortening other than lard, and cooking and salad oils. Nearly all of the maximum wholesale prices for fats and oils now are specific prices, applying uniformly to all sellers in the same market.

UTILIZATION OF PEANUTS, 1919-43

Disposition of New-Crop Peanuts Discussed

How best to use the 1943 crop of peanuts has been under discussion in recent meetings of the Peanut Industry Advisory Committee of the War Food Administration. It has been proposed to limit the quantity of farmers' stock peanuts cleaned and shelled in 1943-44 to 1,400 million pounds. This would be about 4 percent more than in 1942-43 and 60 percent above the average for 1937-38 to 1941-42. On the basis of an indicated 1943 crop of almost 3 billion pounds of peanuts picked and threshed and an allowance of 500 million pounds for farm and local use, including seed, a balance of about 1,100 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts would remain for crushing for oil in 1943-44, 168 percent more than a year earlier and 331 percent above the 5-year average.

Increased Production of Peanut Oil Needed; Output in 1942-43 Less than Expected

An increase in the quantity of peanut oil produced would constitute a valuable addition to the total supply of fats and oils. Peanut oil is well adapted for use in the manufacture of margarine and shortening and when refined makes an excellent salad or cooking oil. The estimated supply of food fats and oils available for domestic civilian consumption in 1943-44 is about 10 percent under normal, on a per capita basis, and requirements for edible fats for export under lend-lease are likely to increase in late 1943 and 1944 if important areas of Europe are occupied by Allied forces. Peanut oil also can be used to some extent for industrial purposes as a substitute for imported oils now in short supply.

Unitl 1934, the output of peanut oil in the United States was almost negligible except for a few years during and immediately after World War I. Merchantable farmers' stock peanuts were used for cleaning and shelling. Crushing for oil was mainly a salvage operation for recovering some value from unmerchantable farmers' stock and from the small percentage of broken, shriveled, and discolored kernels produced in shelling operations.

Beginning with the 1934-35 crop year, however, with rising peanut production, substantial quantities of farmers' stock peanuts were diverted under Government programs to crushing, as a means of increasing returns to peanut growers. (Table 5.) An average of 220 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts were crushed annually in the crop years 1934-35 to 1941-42, with an average total production of oil, including oil from oil stock (low-grade shelled) peanuts, of 79 million pounds annually. In 1940-41, the peak year, 558 million pounds of farmers' stock were crushed, and production of oil reached 174 million pounds.

Despite a record crop of peanuts in 1942, the quantity crushed for oil in 1942-43 was less than in 1940-41. Peanut growers were subject to marketing quotas in 1942-43. Under penalty of a marketing tax of 3 cents per pound, excess peanuts were required to be sold at their value for crushing to Government-designated cooperative producer associations. At the beginning of the season it was expected that these excess peanuts would be resold by the associations to crushers. But during the marketing season the demand from cleaners and shellers became so strong, and the price differential in favor of this outlet so high, that a large quantity of the excess peanuts acquired by the producer associations was sold for cleaning and shelling. Of the 765 million pounds of excess peanuts delivered to the associations during the season, about 410 million pounds were sold for crushing, with the balance sold partly for seed but mainly for cleaning and shelling.

Commodity Credit Corporation to Handle 1943 Crop

Commodity Credit Corporation has been constituted the sole purchaser of all farmers' stock peanuts offered by farmers in 1943-44. Through approved mills and designated cooperative associations the Corporation will pay support prices to farmers for farmers' stock peanuts averaging about $140 per ton for Spanish and Virginia types and about $130 per ton for the Runner type. Marketing quotas have been suspended, so that farmers will receive the same price for all peanuts of the same type and quality. The Corporation will control the commercial disposition of farmers' stock peanuts in 1943-44, in accordance with policies established by the War Food Administration. With a continuing strong demand for shelled peanuts and with price ceilings for farmers' stock peanuts for sale to cleaners and shellers about $80 per ton higher than the value of the same peanuts for crushing, a comparatively small volume of peanuts will be sold for crushing unless the quantity cleaned and shelled is limited in some way.

Demand for Cleaned and Shelled Peanuts at Unprecedented Level in 1942-43

Estimated disappearance of cleaned and shelled peanuts increased from about 400 million pounds, farmers' stock basis, in 1920 to about 800 million pounds in 1939, an average increase of 20 million pounds yearly. Disappearance of shelled peanuts alone increased at a somewhat more rapid rate, over 21 million pounds a year, from about 300 million pounds in 1920 to approximately 730 million pounds in 1939. But disappearance of cleaned peanuts (not shelled) decreased in the same period from around 100 million pounds to about 70 million pounds, more than 1-1/2 million pounds a year. Cleaned peanuts are used for roasting. These trends were the most important factors affecting disappearance of cleaned and shelled peanuts in the years between World War I and II, but the level of consumer income and prices of cleaned and shelled peanuts also exercised some influence. (Tables 6 and 7.)

Total disappearance of cleaned and shelled peanuts in 1942-43 probably will reach 1,325 million pounds, farmers' stock basis. This not only will be much greater than in any previous year but also will exceed substantially the disappearance that would have been expected after taking into account the record high level of consumer income in 1942-43 and after allowing for the long-time upward trend in disappearance. On the basis of past relationships, a disappearance of about 565 million pounds of shelled peanuts — equivalent to about 845 million pounds on a farmers' stock basis -- would have been expected in 1942-43. Actually, disappearance of shelled peanuts probably will reach 840 million pounds, equivalent to 1,260 million pounds on a farmers' stock basis. Disappearance of cleaned peanuts in 1942-43, provisionally estimated at 60 million pounds (63 million pounds on a farmers' stock basis), will be considerably smaller than past relationships would indicate.

Shelled peanuts are used mainly by peanut-butter makers, candy manufacturers, salters, and bakers. In the years immediately preceding the war, nearly half of total consumption of shelled peanuts apparently was accounted for by use in peanut butter. (Exact statistics are not available.) Roughly one-quarter of the total was used in candy and one-quarter for salting. A little over 1 percent was used in bakery goods. Estimated increases in the utilization of shelled peanuts in 1942-43, in comparison with the average for 1938-39 to 1940-41, are as follows: Peanut butter 65 percent; candy, 35 percent; salted peanuts, 40 percent; bakery goods, 400 percent. The increase in total utilization is about 55 percent. In addition to spending more for peanut products because they had increased incomes, consumers probably substituted peanut butter and salted peanuts in rather large quantities for rationed or scarce foods, including butter, meat, candy, and imported nuts.

OILSEED CRUSHING CAPACITY IN 1943-44

Edward G. Schiffman, Farm Credit Administration

The crushing capacity of vegetable oil mills is expected to be adequate to crush the 1943 crop of oilseeds and anticipated imports. Capacity for crushing 150 million bushels of soybeans is available in the Central producing States and in California, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In addition, more than 100 million bushels excess capacity exists in cottonseed mills in the South. The capacity of linseed mills totals 61 million bushels of flaxseed. Cottonseed mills have a total annual capacity of 11.5 million tons in terms of cottonseed, or 6.9 million tons in terms of peanuts, far in excess of probable crushings. (Table 4.)

Soybean Capacity.- The completion of new soybean mills now under construction, together with additions of new equipment to existing mills and the speeding up of some old equipment, is expected to increase the soybean processing capacity of the principal soybean-producing States by approximately 21 million bushels for the 1943-44 season. Roughly half of this increase will be in Iowa. This new capacity when added to the estimated 108 million bushels which was available in 1942-43 will give the Central area a total annual capacity of 129 million bushels. An additional 21 million bushels of capacity suitable for processing soybeans is available in mills in California, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Cottonseed mills in the South can crush all the soybeans produced in that area and could also process large quantities of beans produced in other areas.

Flaxseed Capacity.- The total annual capacity of linseed mills, excluding that of two mills converted for soybeans, is estimated at approximately 61 million bushels. Of this capacity about 34 million bushels are located in Minnesota, Kansas, and at Great Lake ports, 16 million bushels are located on the Eastern Seaboard in Maryland, New Jersey, eastern New York and Pennsylvania, and 11 million bushels are in California and Oregon. An additional 11 million bushels capacity would be made available if the two linseed mills on the Eastern Seaboard were reconverted from soybeans to flaxseed. Likewise the capacity of West Coast copra mills allocated to soybeans would provide approximately 6 million bushels of additional flaxseed capacity if these mills were not used for soybeans.

Cottonseed and Peanut Capacity.- The total annual cottonseed capacity of cottonseed mills, including those that crush both cottonseed and peanuts, is estimated at approximately 11.5 million tons. Of this capacity probably not more than 4.5 million tons will be needed for crushing the 1943 cottonseed crop. This would leave 7 million tons, in terms of cottonseed capacity, available for crushing peanuts or soybeans. Since under average circumstances a cottonseed mill can crush only 60 percent as large a tonnage of peanuts or soybeans as cottonseed, the total capacity available for these uses would be 4.2 million tons. This capacity is greatly in excess of expected needs.

Table 4.- Estimated soybean, flaxseed, and peanut processing capacity 1943-44 season

State and area	Crushing capacity (based on 346-day year)		
	Soybean	Flaxseed	Peanut
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
Central area			
Illinois	56,917	2,654	---
Indiana	12,375	---	---
Iowa	24,035	---	---
Minnesota	2,066	21,481	---
Western New York	2,086	5,771	---
Ohio	17,615	2,128	---
Other States 1/	13,709	1,832	---
Total	128,803	33,866	---
Eastern Seaboard area 2/	12,966	16,200	---
Southern area 3/	4/	---	4/ 4,200
West Coast area 5/	8,156	11,189	---

1/ Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. 2/ Maryland, New Jersey, eastern New York, and Pennsylvania. 3/ Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. 4/ The estimated capacity in Southern mills includes the excess in cottonseed mills after allowing for a crush of 4,500 tons of cottonseed. The quantity of peanuts crushed in 1943-44 probably will not exceed 30 percent of the 4,200-ton capacity estimate for peanuts. This would leave an unutilized capacity in Southern mills of at least 100 million bushels in terms of soybeans. 5/ California and Oregon.

Table 5.- Peanuts, farmers' stock: Supply and disposition, United States, 1909-42

Crop year	Supply			Disposition						
	Production, picked and threshed	Stocks at beginning of period 1/	Total	Total	Cleaned and shelled	Crushed for oil	Used for seed 2/	Fed and lost 3/	Household use 3/	Miscellaneous local use 4/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1909	354,605		354,605	354,605			38,270	10,458	16,234	
1910	383,875		383,875	383,875			39,705	10,773	15,839	
1911	365,800		365,800	365,800			41,220	10,306	16,265	
1912	361,625		361,625	361,625			41,720	10,461	16,339	
1913	383,000		383,000	383,000			46,255	9,698	16,481	
1914	421,075		421,075	421,075			52,305	10,523	17,137	
1915	480,680		480,680	480,680			66,260	11,912	18,695	
1916	665,950		665,950	665,950			80,210	14,231	21,630	
1917	988,705		988,705	988,705			82,145	16,082	23,206	
1918	945,975		945,975	945,975			71,245	16,071	21,688	
1919	688,270		688,270	688,270	551,964	10,036	74,465	16,260	19,301	16,244
1920	695,842		695,842	695,842	496,884	75,116	75,165	17,026	19,433	12,218
1921	678,200		678,200	678,200	478,112	83,888	65,520	16,030	20,758	13,892
1922	523,345		523,345	523,345	397,652	13,348	64,870	14,592	20,911	11,972
1923	568,150		568,150	568,150	437,444	1,556	81,715	14,577	21,194	11,664
1924	712,815		712,815	712,815	570,754	10,246	76,960	17,764	24,621	12,470
1925	721,660		721,660	721,660	591,394	7,606	71,225	14,880	22,449	14,106
1926	662,190		662,190	662,190	524,570	1,430	85,990	13,257	22,125	14,818
1927	844,220		844,220	844,220	673,476	19,524	92,190	15,470	26,080	17,480
1928	843,505		843,505	843,505	678,748	7,252	93,875	20,009	28,413	15,208
1929	898,197		898,197	898,197	719,058	28,942	85,590	18,854	27,522	18,231

Continued -

Table 5.- Peanuts, farmers' stock: Supply and disposition, United States, 1909-42 - Continued

Crop year	Supply			Disposition						
	Production, picked and threshed	Stocks at beginning of period 1/	Total	Total	Cleaned and shelled	Crushed for oil	Used for seed 2/	Fed and lost 3/	Household use 3/	Miscellaneous local use 4/
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1930	697,350		697,350	697,350	524,914	12,086	103,580	19,756	25,570	11,444
1931	1,055,815		1,055,815	1,055,815	855,360	8,640	117,005	19,891	33,747	21,172
1932	941,195		941,195	941,195	743,596	8,404	102,400	19,197	45,392	22,206
1933	819,620		819,620	819,620	625,480	2,520	115,525	19,454	41,032	15,609
1934	1,014,385		1,014,385	1,014,385	642,098	158,910	119,900	20,071	51,212	22,194
1935	1,152,795		1,152,795	1,152,795	767,914	156,020	129,150	21,642	46,537	31,532
1936	1,260,020		1,260,020	1,260,020	878,570	165,268	120,500	18,995	43,416	33,271
1937	1,232,755	---	1,232,755	1,232,755	827,713	170,891	131,765	19,644	40,392	42,350
1938	1,288,740	5/13,447	1,302,187	1,274,901	802,662	259,747	144,700	16,980	41,673	9,139
1939	1,211,710	27,286	1,238,996	1,208,881	888,268	72,750	145,635	20,137	44,770	37,321
1940	1,749,705	30,115	1,779,820	1,746,354	981,683	558,411	140,825	20,630	44,771	34
1941	1,476,845	33,466	1,510,311	1,484,184	882,543	214,471	245,905	16,908	39,507	34,850
1942	2,206,935	26,127	2,233,062				6/272,314	6/27,642	6/41,580	

Crushed for oil, 1919-33, peanuts in the hull, Bureau of the Census. Miscellaneous local use, residual computed from other data shown in table.

1/ Southwestern area, August 1; Southeastern area, September 1; Virginia-Carolina area, November 1.
2/ Peanuts used for seed on farms where grown plus peanuts purchased for seed.
3/ On farms where grown.
4/ Includes shrinkage and direct sales by farmers.
5/ September 1 for Southwestern area; August 1 stocks not available.
6/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Shelled peanuts: Analysis of factors affecting disappearance, crop years, 1920-40, with supplemental data for 1941 and 1942

Crop year	Factors affecting disappearance: Index numbers (1935-39 = 100): Prices of all shelled peanuts (X_2)	Factors affecting disappearance: Index numbers (1935-39 = 100): Wage income of industrial workers 1/ (X_3)	Factors affecting disappearance: Trend (X_4)	Disappearance in terms of farmers' stock peanuts: Actual (X_1)	Disappearance in terms of farmers' stock peanuts: Expected
	Percent	Percent		Million pounds	Million pounds
1920	96	113	1	300	369
1921	104	99	2	320	352
1922	175	128	3	285	285
1923	183	124	4	335	284
1924	146	124	5	375	376
1925	141	130	6	445	416
1926	157	129	7	380	405
1927	126	125	8	560	479
1928	126	134	9	514	515
1929	99	118	10	560	561
1930	110	90	11	450	515
1931	47	63	12	690	612
1932	58	57	13	640	602
1933	89	75	14	550	593
1934	139	82	15	500	530
1935	102	95	16	633	643
1936	114	117	17	739	677
1937	93	94	18	707	701
1938	95	101	19	1/ 711	729
1939	98	116	20	1/ 729	769
1940	104	154	21	1/ 831	842
Average: 1920-40	114	108	11	536	536
1941	186	219	22	1/ 880	813
1942	1/ 243	1/ 292	23	1/2/ 1,260	845

Multiple correlation analysis for the years 1920-40 gave the following results: $R_{1.234} = .965$; $S_{1.234} = 47$ million pounds; $r_{12.34} = -.720$; $r_{13.24} = .588$; $r_{14.23} = .935$. The estimating equation is $X_1 = 345.733 - 1.912\,X_2 + 1.648\,X_3 + 20.992\,X_4$. Figures in the last column of the table were computed from this equation.

Index numbers of prices of shelled peanuts computed on the basis of prices of shelled peanuts f.o.b. shipping points and reported movement from mills by area and type of peanut. Prices, from reports of Food Distribution Administration. Movement for the crop years 1920-37 from Weekly Peanut Report for June 14, 1939, published by Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 1938-42, from Peanut Stocks and Processing Report, monthly, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Disappearance, 1920-40, from The Fats and Oils Situation, August 1942; 1941 and 1942, Peanut Stocks and Processing Report, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Crop year begins August 1 in the Southwestern area, September 1 in the Southeastern area, and November 1 in the Virginia-Carolina area. Shelled peanuts converted to farmers' stock basis by multiplying by 1.5.

1/ Year beginning October. 2/ Partly estimated.

Table 7.- Cleaned peanuts (in the shell): Analysis of factors affecting disappearance, crop years, 1920-40, with supplemental data for 1941 and 1942

Year beginning November	Factors affecting disappearance			Disappearance in terms of farmers' stock peanuts	
	Price per pound of cleaned Virginias, fancies (X_2)	Wage income of industrial workers, index numbers (1935-39=100) 1/ (X_3)	Trend (X_4)	Actual (X_1)	Expected
	Cents	Percent		Million pounds	Million pounds
1920	6.70	113	1	100	95
1921	5.77	99	2	80	92
1922	7.29	128	3	84	95
1923	7.66	124	4	101	91
1924	9.49	124	5	83	82
1925	6.61	130	6	97	94
1926	6.92	129	7	97	91
1927	7.33	125	8	90	86
1928	6.94	134	9	93	90
1929	5.70	118	10	85	87
1930	6.15	90	11	58	72
1931	2.91	63	12	82	73
1932	3.30	57	13	65	67
1933	4.67	75	14	67	68
1934	6.36	82	15	60	62
1935	5.60	95	16	66	69
1936	5.78	117	17	73	75
1937	5.10	94	18	74	67
1938	5.70	101	19	1/ 73	66
1939	5.15	116	20	1/ 71	72
1940	6.12	154	21	1/ 75	82
Average 1920-40	6.06	108	11	80	80
1941	8.86	219	22	1/ 68	95
1942	2/ 14.33	2/ 292	23	1/2/ 63	101

Multiple correlation analysis for the years 1920-40 gave the following results: $R_{1.234} = .856$; $S_{1.234} = 7$ million pounds; $r_{12.34} = -.453$; $r_{13.24} = .698$; $r_{14.23} = -.768$. The estimating equation is $X_1 = 78.633 - 4.033\ X_2 + .397\ X_3 - 1.574\ X_4$. Figures in the last column of the table were computed from this equation. Prices compiled from reports of Food Distribution Administration. Disappearance, 1920-40, from The Fats and Oils Situation, August 1942; 1941 and 1942, from Peanut Stocks and Processing Report, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Cleaned peanuts converted to farmers' stock basis by multiplying by 1.05.

1/ Year beginning October.

2/ Partly estimated.

Table 8.- Factory production of fats and oils, first half 1941-43, April-June 1943, and indicated crop-year production for specified items, 1940-42

Item	Production					
	Jan.-June		1943			
	1941	1942	Apr.	May	June	Jan.-June
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Animal fats and oils						
Creamery butter	999.4	918.1	150.2	190.5	202.2	927.9
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	767.8	876.9	132.8	177.7	191.0	953.9
Greases excluding wool grease	241.6	273.7	44.8	46.5	48.4	271.9
Neat's-foot oil	1.9	2.8	.5	.3	.2	1.8
Oleo oil	43.9	54.5	6.6	7.6	6.7	46.7
Stearine, animal, edible	21.7	29.0	3.1	3.6	2.7	21.0
Tallow, edible	41.5	51.9	13.0	15.1	9.8	70.5
Tallow, inedible	385.6	451.7	66.4	68.4	66.1	405.8
Wool grease	7.0	7.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	7.6
Fish-liver oil	.8	3.2	.8	.6	.9	1.9
Fish oil	26.0	14.7	.4	2.0	11.8	24.4
Total, animal	2,537.2	2,684.1	419.8	513.6	541.3	2,733.4
Vegetable oils, crude basis						
Castor oil	66.1	99.3	9.3	8.5	11.3	53.0
Coconut oil	167.3	63.1	15.0	14.7	9.1	73.7
Corn oil	93.7	123.8	20.9	20.1	17.7	121.0
Cottonseed oil	660.8	523.8	68.2	47.2	30.4	539.6
Linseed oil	379.6	499.7	62.3	50.7	71.3	388.6
Olive oil, edible	8.2	5.9	.5	---	---	9.1
Peanut oil	109.0	22.4	11.1	6.6	5.9	69.1
Soybean oil	292.8	356.8	131.8	122.7	114.8	702.2
Tung oil	5.0	5.0	1.1	.6	.3	4.7
Other vegetable oils	14.9	8.5	.2	1.7	8.7	15.1
Total, vegetable	1,797.4	1,708.3	320.4	272.8	269.5	1,976.1
Grand total	4,334.6	4,392.4	740.2	786.4	810.3	4,709.5

	Indicated crop-year production			
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 1/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter, including farm	July	2,281	2/ 2,170	2/ 2,145
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,275	2,440	2,700
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,732	1,600
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	280
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	2/ 153
Corn oil	Oct.	185	242	2/ 240
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	2/ 1,400
Linseed oil 3/	July	707	988	2/ 849
Olive oil	Oct.	11	8	10
Peanut oil	Oct.	174	76	2/ 130
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,250
Tung oil	Dec.	5	5	5

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases.

1/ Based on most recent indications, subject to change. 2/ Revised. 3/ Includes production from imported flaxseed.

Table 9.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, June 30, 1941-43, April 30 and May 31, 1943

Item	June 30, 1941	June 30, 1942	1943 Apr. 30	1943 May 31	1943 June 30
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	120.2	117.1	30.2	82.8	157.5
Lard and rendered pork fat	382.5	102.3	149.1	166.1	220.8
Greases, excluding wool grease	109.6	96.9	77.5	78.3	78.8
Neat's-foot oil	1.5	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.3
Oleo oil	8.3	9.6	4.7	6.7	7.0
Stearine, animal, edible	5.5	6.0	2.7	3.7	3.6
Tallow, edible	9.3	11.6	11.7	16.7	17.1
Tallow, inedible	289.1	237.1	136.6	121.8	111.9
Wool grease	6.9	5.2	3.6	3.5	3.7
Cod and cod-liver oil	14.4	11.1	12.6	12.8	12.7
Other fish-liver oil	1/	1/	2.0	2.1	1.8
Fish oil	70.2	97.5	114.5	99.5	87.5
Marine mammal oil	39.0	51.9	66.4	62.8	56.7
Total, animal	1,056.6	749.0	613.9	658.7	761.6
Vegetable oils, crude basis 2/					
Babassu oil	6.4	18.0	10.0	8.3	17.5
Castor oil	15.4	34.7	3/ 30.9	3/ 35.5	3/ 39.8
Coconut oil	192.4	136.7	179.2	193.2	187.5
Corn oil	25.4	50.1	33.9	32.9	32.6
Cottonseed oil	452.8	446.9	411.9	352.5	299.0
Linseed oil	151.0	225.6	263.6	228.8	191.9
Oiticica oil	4/	4/	7.1	6.7	6.4
Olive oil, edible	7.8	7.4	5.1	3.9	3.5
Olive oil, inedible and foots	16.4	13.1	9.3	8.6	8.6
Palm-kernel oil	5.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2
Palm oil	118.8	109.7	87.4	85.1	77.4
Peanut oil	58.3	28.8	50.7	49.6	43.9
Perilla oil	8.9	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.1
Rape oil	9.7	14.3	19.4	23.2	24.2
Sesame oil	.7	.1	1.6	1.6	1.5
Soybean oil	78.0	159.7	215.9	231.4	211.6
Tung oil	37.4	32.4	29.9	28.7	29.0
Other vegetable oils	12.6	35.1	40.4	40.3	39.6
Total, vegetable	1,198.0	1,316.8	1,399.5	1,333.0	1,216.2
Grand total	2,254.6	2,065.8	2,013.4	1,991.7	1,977.8

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter and lard, Food Distribution Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Includes stocks held by Government.

1/ Not reported prior to July 31, 1942.

2/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

3/ Includes stocks of dehydrated castor oil converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88.

4/ Included in "other vegetable oils."

Table 10.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, July 1941 and 1942, May-July 1943

Item	Unit	July 1941	July 1942	1943 May	1943 June	1943 July
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	1/ 70.38	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
Cottonseed, United States farm price	Short ton	35.90	43.20	46.11	46.40	44.50
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	1.92	2.46	3.16	3.05	3.05
Flaxseed, United States farm price	"	1.71	2.28	2.97	2.83	2.83
Peanuts (for nuts and oil), United States farm price ..	100 pounds	4.16	5.59	7.01	7.01	7.15
Soybeans, United States farm price	Bushel	1.30	1.62	1.72	1.73	1.70

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ C. and f., New York.

Table 11.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals, July 1941 and 1942, May-July 1943

Item 1/	July 1941	July 1942	1943 May	1943 June	1943 July
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	36.20	49.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	31.00	35.40	38.50	38.50	38.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	36.60	41.30	---	---	---
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	32.00	35.40	43.50	43.50	43.50
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	28.30	33.75	45.00	45.00	45.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	30.60	36.31	38.00	38.00	38.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	33.80	41.80	40.55	40.40	40.40

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.